



Socialist Bulletin

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STOP THE US/ISRAELI ATTACKS ON IRAN!

Socialist Labour is horrified by the combined attack by the USA and the State of Israel on Iran. This started as negotiations were continuing between the American and Iranian governments. We condemn the aggression by the USA and Israeli governments. We acknowledge and support the widespread protests in the US against the attack against Iran by the Trump government. 75% of Americans opposed the air strikes against Iran, according to a Reuters/Ipsos poll.

The arguments for such an attack, namely the speculation that Iran is developing nuclear weapons and the need to change the “regime” to end its dictatorship and repression of the working people, are just excuses to gain support from the people. The war simply serves the US and Israel’s purposes of repression and dominance in the region.

Importantly, there is no evidence to support the accusation levelled against Iran of developing nuclear weapons, as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has not been able to confirm this. It would therefore be unfair to punish Iran for no just cause, as was the case with Iraq under Saddam Hussein, who the US wrongly accused of the same allegation years ago; an allegation later found to be false after the US and its allies had inflicted colossal damage on Iraq.

The USA arrogating undue power to herself, as if to play the role of the world’s police, is unacceptable. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations of the world entitle them to respect, in accordance with the UN Charter, which mandates that member states maintain peace and security.

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The Headlines

FCTA Workers Strike, Abuja – enough of a victory?

Page 2

JOHESU Strike – Not Enough Mobilisation To Win?

Page 4

2026 Electoral Act And The Future Of Democracy

Page 7

It is unfortunate to note the attack’s fatal outcomes: at least two hundred people lost their lives in the midnight attack, including the Supreme Spiritual Head of the Islamic State of Iran, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and other senior state leaders. This attack has led to a wider crisis in the region, as Iran has retaliated against other nations, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates, targeting US military bases.

The economic crisis in Iran, which has made life difficult for working people, has been the source of the fightback and resistance by the Iranian people. This resistance has taken the form of protests against the state. Last week, for instance, the people of Iran again took to the streets. They held protests in their universities after beginning to recover from the bloody repression of their earlier protests. And thousands of people were reported to have been killed in the government’s recent crackdown.

Trump claims to support the protesters in Iran, a claim no one can take at face value, given his anti-poor and undemocratic policies at home and abroad. His attacks on Iran will only weaken the segments within the opposition that struggle for a democratic Iran, as there will now be huge pressure to rally around the new government in Iran, giving it more freedom to repress dissent in the coming period.

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As socialists, we equally call for a democratic environment in Iran, as it is within this that the working people can fight for their rights and better living conditions. Our solidarity, therefore, goes to the Iranian workers, students, and ordinary people who resist both imperialist aggression and the repressive state at home.

The USA government, led by Trump, defends Israel, a settler apartheid state that treats Palestinians as second-class citizens. Israel, fully backed by the US, has been committing genocide in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, settlers continue to harass and intimidate the local Palestinian population with full support from the Israeli security services. Actors such as these cannot be taken seriously as defenders of the poor people of Iran.

Moreover, it is complete hypocrisy for two nuclear-armed powers to deny the Iranian Government the right to develop its nuclear technology.

Socialist Labour demands an immediate halt to the US/Israeli attacks on Iran. We express our solidarity with the Iranian people in their struggles for democracy and justice. We call on the Nigerian Government to end its co-operation with the US and Israeli security forces.

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We are socialists and Marxists
The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises have made clear that capitalism is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from it. Attempts to reform capitalism have failed: the only solution is to replace it with a truly democratic socialist society. Capitalist rulers will only give up power if forced to do so. We need a mass democratic movement to bring about socialism. Events, such as the Russian Revolution of 1917, January 2012 in Nigeria and the uprisings in Sudan and Algeria in 2019, show what is needed.

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FCTA WORKERS STRIKE, ABUJA – ENOUGH OF A VICTORY?

Wike, the FCT Minister, met with NLC and TUC representatives in the early hours of Tuesday morning, 3rd February. Eventually, the protests planned for that day and the FCTA strike were called off. As the NLC/TUC circular stated:

“All complaints presented by JUAC members were taken one after the other and fully addressed;”

The general feeling is one of victory over intimidation. The Minister had refused to meet union leaders since assuming office. Now, he has. All 18 unions’ grievances were said to be addressed positively at the meeting, and a no-victimisation clause was invoked.

But is this enough of a promise from Wike, who is known for his tenacity? Will he really give up so easily? Many of the workers’ demands will take time to implement. As always, the unions will have to monitor implementation very carefully.

Is this enough of a victory to change the way that Wike treats FCTA workers? He had previously promised to sack workers who continued to strike and to “scapegoat” anyone who tried to picket his office. Time will tell whether he has truly changed his tune.

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KILLINGS IN KWARA STATE AND EXPANDING INSECURITY - By Maxwell Adeyemi



The massacre in Kwara State is a terrifying reminder that Nigeria is sliding deeper into chaos. In early February 2026, armed militants stormed the villages of Woro and Nuku, killing more than 160 people, with some reports putting the toll at over 200. Homes were burned to the ground, families torn apart, and dozens of women and children kidnapped. Survivors described the unbearable destruction and the sight of loved ones reduced to ashes in their own homes. This was not just an attack—it was the destruction of an entire community, leaving ruins where life once thrived.

These killings are not isolated. They are part of a wave of violence sweeping across the country, from Kwara to Katsina, Niger, and beyond. In Katsina, gunmen murdered residents house by house, while in Niger State, dozens were killed in Borgu. The pattern is clear: insecurity is spreading, and no community is safe.

The reality is visible even in FCT neighbourhoods. On February 11, 2026, armed men invaded Loko community (near Orozo), brutalising vigilante guards and harming residents. Just days later, on February 16, the chairman of Zone C4 in Loko was kidnapped, along with his family and another resident.

Securing lives and property is the most basic duty of any government. When a government neglects this duty, every other sector crumbles. Food becomes unaffordable because farmers cannot go to their fields without risking abduction. Hospitals, already starved of resources, become death traps. Doctors flee the country in search of dignity. They leave behind endless queues in public hospitals. Treatable illnesses claim lives simply because drugs are unaffordable. Families, broken by grief, are pushed to desperation—and desperation breeds crime.

While citizens are left helpless, police officers remain assigned to corrupt elites. The Senate President himself admits legislators cannot go home without a police escort. When the state prioritises the interests of elites over the welfare of ordinary citizens, it creates fertile ground for extremist ideologies and criminal enterprises.

The killings in Kwara State are therefore not random acts of violence or mere products of terrorism—they are symptoms of a failed system rooted in structural inequality. A government that refuses to provide healthcare, education and food security cannot expect peace. A person who earns a decent wage or thrives in their business is unlikely to pick up a gun. But when survival itself is denied, crime becomes a real option.

As socialists, we must continue to demand accountability. We must insist that the government invests in people, not weapons. This means redistribution of wealth—fighting for universal healthcare, supporting farmers, and ensuring that education is accessible to all. We must organise communities to resist exploitation, amplify the voices of victims, and expose the hypocrisy of elites who hoard security while citizens bleed. Our struggle is not just against insecurity—it is against the corruption and neglect that fuel it. Only when human life is valued above profit and privilege will we know peace.

ARTICLE ON SOUTH AFRICA



An interesting article in the latest issue of New Left Review attempts to explain why the world's most unequal country has had a progressive government for more than three decades. A Communist Party with an estimated 200,000 members has, until now, supported this government (they are standing separately in the local elections this year).

There are interesting parallels and differences with Nigeria. In both countries, high unemployment has led to high levels of criminality. Further economic growth is being restricted, electricity supply is poor, and corruption is rampant. <https://tinyurl.com/4r37hspy>

JOHESU STRIKE – NOT ENOUGH MOBILISATION TO WIN?

We congratulate the health workers of the JOHESU trade union coalition on sustaining their recent strike for nearly three months. However, this strike again shows that insufficient mobilisation may lead to outcomes that fall short of victory. JOHESU – forced by government inattention – shut down the Federal Medical Centres (FMCs) and national hospitals for 84 days. A government content to impose such a cost on its people clearly has no interest in their welfare. That the labour centres had to intervene to bring the government to an agreement is concerning.

JOHESU has hundreds of thousands of members, making JOHESU one of the country's more powerful labour organisations. A major demand of the strike was the enactment of a revision to the CONHESS salary scales. At the start of the strike, JOHESU outlined an escalation strategy: beginning with federal health workers; if the government remains intransigent for two weeks, extending the strike to include state health workers. Yet JOHESU never followed through with its escalation strategy.

We may never know the reasons JOHESU failed to implement its strategy. But there are a few things we do know. Once JOHESU went on strike, JOHESU's failure to adhere to its own strategy only weakened its position. The inability of the 84-day strike to achieve its demands without the intervention of the labour centres also teaches a troubling lesson: an umbrella union as powerful as JOHESU may be powerless against the federal government.

But this lesson is only correct when a powerful union fails to mobilise effectively. Another tactic available to JOHESU, given its membership and financial resources, but not adopted, was mass rallies in the FCT and regional capitals. A union with hundreds of thousands of members can rally 10,000 members in the FCT. And this government has shown that

it will not ignore such a level of mass mobilisation. ***In summary, 84 days was too long not to learn the need for greater mobilisation and escalation.***

Instead, it took the intervention of the labour centres to bring the government to an agreement. JOHESU did suspend the strike following an inclusive meeting of the trade unions and branch officers. Even better would be for congresses of all members in each trade union branch to discuss such decisions, as is the



case with ASUU strikes. Additionally, the government instructed that the January salaries of JOHESU workers be paid within a week of the strike's suspension. ***We have again defeated the Government's "No work – no pay" agenda!***

However, experience has shown that governments never actually implement such agreements. ***If the government fails to implement JOHESU's demands by April, as promised, JOHESU should resume its strike from an escalated position and with greater mobilisation within a few weeks if the Government fails to act in line with the agreement.***

JOHESU and NANNM members in Imo State held a three-day warning strike over local issues at the end of February. Similarly, there was a strike by JOHESU members in Lagos State that was not suspended until 23rd February.

UNITED AT THE TOP, DIVIDED AT THE BOTTOM: ELITES MAINTAIN UNITY WHILE WE REMAIN FRAGMENTED

— By Baba Lawan



One of the most striking contradictions of our society is not merely poverty or underdevelopment, but the sharp contrast between elite unity and mass disunity. While ordinary citizens are divided along ethnic, religious, and regional lines, the political and economic elites remain remarkably united when their collective interests are at stake.

Across party lines, ethnic boundaries, and religious affiliations, the political elite often close ranks to protect their power, privilege and access to state resources. Political disagreements rarely threaten their collective interests. Alliances are easily formed and dissolved based on convenience rather than ideology. Defections from one party to another, elite consensus on key economic policies and mutual protection from accountability all reveal a class that understands the value of its unity.

The same pattern exists among the economic elite or bourgeoisie. Business interests, corporate leaders and major investors cooperate seamlessly across ethnic and religious divides. Profit, capital accumulation and market control override sectional sentiment. Boardrooms and financial networks are not governed by tribal identity but by shared economic goals. This unity has enabled the elite to dominate key sectors of the economy and influence policy decisions in their favour.

In sharp contrast, the masses—workers, farmers, traders, artisans, students, and the unemployed—remain deeply fragmented. Ordinary citizens who share similar struggles are often separated by ethnicity, religion, region, and political loyalty. Elections, economic hardship, and social tensions are frequently interpreted through narrow sectarian identities rather than shared material conditions. This fragmentation weakens our collective bargaining power and makes popular resistance to injustice less effective.

The question, therefore, is not whether unity is possible, but why it is selectively practised. Elite unity is strategic, deliberate and sustained because it serves their clear interests. Mass disunity, on the other hand, is largely manufactured by the mass media, which are largely

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owned by the elite. It is reinforced through divisive rhetoric, identity politics, and manipulation by those who benefit from a divided populace. When ordinary citizens fight one another, we divert our attention away from governance failures, corruption, and inequality.

Disunity among the masses ensures weak social movements, fragmented labour action, and limited pressure for reform. As long as citizens see other communities as rivals, instead of allies, the elite face little resistance.

Yet, unity among ordinary people is not only possible—it is necessary. Shared experiences of inflation, unemployment, insecurity, poor healthcare, and inadequate education cut across all identities. These common realities provide a strong foundation for solidarity. When citizens organise beyond ethnic and religious boundaries, we can demand accountability, transparent governance, fair wages and inclusive development.

Our collective challenge is not our diversity, but disunity at the grassroots. While elites understand the power of collective interest, ordinary citizens have yet to harness it fully. The masses must recognise that unity is not a slogan, but an essential strategy. Only when we unite with purpose can the existing power and wealth imbalance be corrected.

TRAGEDY OF LAGOS WATERFRONT DEMOLITION AND EVICTION -

By Abadom Lawrence Amechi

Demolitions are a hallmark of Governor Sanwo-Olu's administration. His bulldozers are always on the move – Okota, Trade Fair, Oworonshoki, Makoko, ..., no one is safe. No one knows where the next demolition will take place.



Local elites – politicians, businessmen, and top government officials – have long coveted Lagos' waterfronts, eyeing premium spots for their private developments. They're ready to pounce and take over such places, especially if the land can be obtained for free by theft.

Lekki Phase 1 was once Maroko, a crowded slum cleared in 1990 by Raji Rasaki, then the military governor of Lagos. Over 300,000 people were evicted, and the area was razed under the excuse that it was below sea level. Today, it is a posh, elite neighbourhood, yet the government has not elevated it above sea level. Sometimes, when it rains heavily, only people and vehicles with amphibious features can move.

History is repeating itself. The military regime bulldozed Maroko with impunity. Now, a civilian government is following suit. Sanwo-Olu is targeting waterfronts, demolishing homes in Makoko, Oworonshoki, not minding whose ox is gored.

Sadly, the government isn't bothered about where people go. One would expect a civilian regime to prioritise relocation before demolition, but the plight of ordinary people does not bother our leaders. Even the military, back then, moved some Maroko residents to Ilashan Low Cost Housing Estate. Today, we do not know what plan — if any — exists for those being displaced.

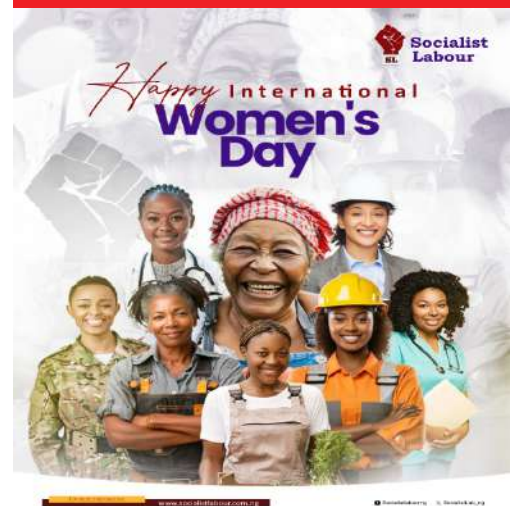
Rumour has it that Maroko evictees relocated to Ilashan 35 years ago are bracing for another eviction and have begged Sanwo-Olu for mercy. If they've lived in limbo this long, what future awaits Oworonshoki, Makoko, and other waterfront communities?

Whenever the poor clash with the powerful, it is the poor who are considered expendable. Need an airport, a school, barracks, a hospital, or an estate? Guess whose land gets grabbed with the obnoxious Land Use Act? Even powerful political office holders use their positions to acquire people's land with the pretext of building a public utility, only to convert it to private estates.

If civil society had not intervened, the government would have completed the demolition already. Thanks to protests, the Lagos Assembly halted it. It is time for workers to get involved in collective support for any threatened popular settlements.

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NIGERIA'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PARADOX



The multiple crises which continue to shake capitalism impact harshly on women's lives. Women were disproportionately murdered by Israel in Gaza. Rape is being systematically used to terrorise women in Sudan. Women are disproportionately responsible for securing food, water and fuel for their families and are impacted by climate catastrophe. Today, 50 million more women face food insecurity and hunger than men.

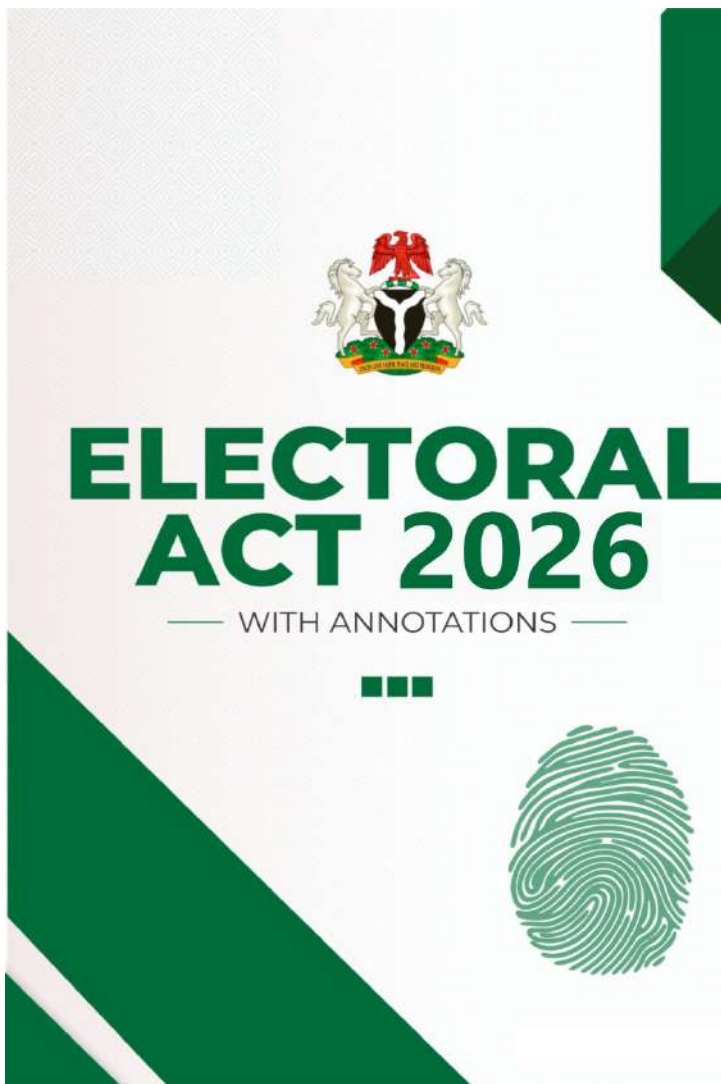
A UN report, Gender Snapshot 2024 - <https://tinyurl.com/u2bw3ff8> - suggests that by 2050, climate change will push 158 million more women into poverty. Over the last year, we have seen an intensification of attacks on women's rights. Donald Trump, the spearhead of the global right, is waging a global war against women. His first year in office has seen a brutal assault on women's rights and migrants.

Nigeria's restrictive reproductive health policies expose a deadly contradiction: women face limited access to birth control, yet are criminalized when they seek abortions. The tragic death of so many women who attempt an unsafe abortion, highlights the human cost of laws that worsen maternal mortality and disproportionately endanger poor women.

Instead of protecting lives, the state enforces punitive codes and neglects family planning, perpetuating inequality and suffering. On International Women's Day, we call for free and accessible reproductive healthcare, decriminalization of abortion, and investment in public health. Women's liberation is inseparable from justice, democracy, and human rights.

2026 ELECTORAL ACT AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

- By Biodun Olamosu



Since 2002, we have witnessed the passage of a new electoral law before almost every election cycle. This pattern reflects the unstable state of the political system. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) often justifies these repeated changes as necessary to correct shortcomings from previous elections. While plausible, the reality is that such changes have produced little genuine improvement. Instead, electoral administration remains deeply flawed, with nearly 80% of election results contested and decided in tribunals or courts.

The notable exception was under Prof. Attahiru Jega's leadership of INEC for the 2011 and 2015 elections, when the proportion of contested results dropped significantly. This highlights the importance of competent electoral management in addressing systemic challenges.

Although elections today are less chaotic than in the past, the process still suffers from manipulation. A key reform proposed is the transmission of polling unit results, as recorded in Form EC 8A, directly to the INEC portal (IREV). INEC included this measure in their guidelines for the 2023 elections. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court ruled that guidelines are not legally binding, insisting that

only the Electoral Act itself can provide clarity.

The 2022 judgment prompted the Tenth National Assembly to amend the law. However, instead of strengthening transparency, the new provisions still rely heavily on collation centres — long identified as hubs of fraud and manipulation. This undermines confidence in the system and perpetuates disputes.

To secure a democratic future, reforms must go beyond cosmetic changes. We will need a broad-based popular campaign to end the entrenched culture of rigging, inducement, ballot snatching, vote suppression, falsification of results and post-election litigation. The Movement for Credible Elections may provide the beginning of such a campaign.

The most urgent steps we need to campaign around include:

- Ensuring transparency by transmitting results directly from polling units to the INEC portal.
- Restructuring INEC to guarantee independence and professionalism.
- Limiting judicial interference so that courts do not substitute themselves for the electorate in deciding winners.

We will also need wider reforms to achieve deeper democracy. These include limiting the cost of nomination forms, limits on campaign funding, and the broader issue of reducing poverty so that people are less likely to sell their votes so cheaply.

Without these reforms, the cycle of contested elections, manipulation, and declining public trust will continue. Genuine democracy requires an electoral process that is transparent, credible, and truly reflects the will of the people.

PEASANTRY, LAND, AND CLASS STRUGGLE: A REFRAMING OF RURAL CRISIS AND INSECURITY

- By Bashir Bello

The current wave of rural–urban migration in Nigeria is not a demographic accident nor a cultural phenomenon. It is a concrete expression of the disintegration of the peasantry under capitalist social relations. The growing influx of “Yan ci-rani” (non-disabled men and women migrating seasonally to urban centres in search



of menial labour) represents the gradual transformation of independent producers into landless or semi-proletarian labourers. Alongside them are refugees displaced by banditry, insecurity and climate disasters; forms of violence that are themselves rooted in material contradictions.

The visible army of beggars occupying the streets of Kano, Kaduna, and other major cities is not evidence of individual moral failure. Rather, it is the reserve army of labour produced by a system that has destroyed rural livelihoods without creating sufficient productive employment in the urban economy. As Marx observed, capitalism continuously produces surplus populations that exist on the margins of production, ready to be absorbed when profitable and discarded when not.

At the heart of peasant revolts, banditry, and rural insecurity lies the struggle over land, the peasantry’s primary means of production. In pre-capitalist and early post-colonial Nigeria, land functioned largely as a communal resource tied to subsistence production. However, with the expansion of capitalist relations, land has increasingly been subjected to commodification, state control, and elite appropriation. The number of landless peasants has increased fantastically within the last couple of generations.

Without a radical transformation of land relations through democratic control of land, ecological restoration, and planned agricultural development, rural insecurity will persist. The struggle over land is therefore not marginal; it is central to any project aimed at resolving Nigeria’s social contradictions and dismantling the material foundations of violence, poverty, and displacement.

The full article by Bashir is available from the Socialist Labour website: <https://tinyurl.com/3dmc532e>

AFRICA: ELECTIONS EVERYWHERE, DEMOCRACY NOWHERE - By Ousmane Ndiaye

In too many African countries, voting is not intended to give citizens a genuine voice but rather to satisfy formal requirements valued by the international community. This reality has created fertile ground for a wave of



civilian coups—conditions that, in turn, invite military takeovers. Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and Tanzania in October, and the Central African Republic and Guinea in December, all held elections that were, to varying degrees, non-inclusive, unfair, rigged, or manipulated.

Most recently, in Uganda, Yoweri Museveni – in power for nearly four decades – declared himself the winner of yet another sham election, his eighth, while unleashing violent repression against the main opposition leader, Bobi Wine, now in hiding, and his supporters. Dozens were killed, thousands arrested, the internet

was shut down, security threats invoked, and foreign conspiracies alleged. The script of power seizure through elections has become almost immutable.

For the full article, see: <https://tinyurl.com/3x3mpyre>
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BREAKDOWN OF THE LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL ORDER - By Amina Usman



We face intensifying inter-imperialist rivalry as the 'liberal international order' breaks down under pressure from the relative economic decline of the US. As a result, we see greater rivalry between both imperialist and regional powers. This competition is made worse by the declining rate of profit and a deepening ecological crisis.

Competition with China continues to structure US strategy. However, there are indications that Washington may adopt a less overtly hawkish stance than previously anticipated. This reflects growing recognition of the risks posed by direct confrontation, given China's rapid movement up global value chains, its expanding trade relationships, economic interpenetration with US capitalism and its increasing military capacity. This dynamic is therefore characterised by US determination to reassert its power globally through its overwhelming military might.

Across Africa, there is economic competition between the US and China, but other lesser powers are also involved. Russia and Iran are supporting the military regimes in West Africa. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is spreading its influence across Africa, and several regional powers are involved in the fighting in Eastern DRC.

The full version of the above article is available on the Socialist Labour website:

<https://tinyurl.com/3x3mpyre>

SOCIALIST LABOUR SAYS TO USA: HANDS OFF CUBA AND LATIN AMERICA NOW!!!



The latest US threats against Cuba are nothing but a continuation of imperialist policies designed to crush sovereignty and destabilise Latin America.

It is disgusting to learn that the USA is still pursuing the same path to subdue other countries, in Latin America, including Cuba, Colombia, Mexico and the autonomous territory of Greenland.

Cuba, in particular, has been subjected to decades of economic blockade designed to strangle its people into submission. As highlighted in the solidarity speech delivered at the Nigerian Movement of Solidarity with Cuba Conference by Femi Aborisade, this renewed onslaught is not simply about Cuba alone. It is a predatory calculation aimed at reversing the gains of the 1959 Cuban Revolution — free healthcare, free education, land reforms, and nationalisation of industries — and restoring pre1959 property relations dominated by US capital.

We join all democratic forces worldwide in defence of the right of Cuba's people to determine their own future free from external interference.

Socialist Labour equally condemns the threat of military action against Cuba and other sovereign states that could cause provocation capable of endangering peace on a global scale.

The full press release and Femi's talk are available from the Socialist Labour website:

<https://tinyurl.com/5n6bhm63>

Summary of Workers Strikes - February 2026

We need your assistance to ensure that this monthly report is comprehensive. Please submit details of any strikes in your state or community. All these strikes need our support and solidarity. We call on all trade union branches to send messages of support and to organise solidarity visits to any strikes in their localities. To read more about how to organise effective strikes, see: <https://tinyurl.com/solidarityunity>

The **coalition of health worker unions, JOHESU**, held an indefinite strike in Federal hospitals from 14th November. The strike was suspended on 6th February. The main demand was a revision of the COHESS salary scale. The strike included work in laboratories, medical records, administration, account departments, mortuaries, pharmacies and others. JOHESU, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and Trades Union Congress (TUC) reached an agreement with the government late in the night the day before a general strike had been promised.

The **Joint Union Action Congress of the FCTA** called an indefinite strike from 19th January. The strike was over the authorities' failure to address long-standing labour and welfare issues including non-payment of five-month wage awards and 14 other demands. The strike disrupted activities across all the FCTA Secretariat, departments, agencies, area councils and parastatals within the FCT. The NUT and NULGE joined the strike from 26th January and closed all the public schools across Abuja. The strike was suspended in the early hours of 3rd February. This was the day of the promised NLC/TUC protest in Abuja and before a formal agreement had been signed.

Cross River magistrates, members of the Magistrates Association of Nigeria started an indefinite strike from 9th February. This was over promotions, that had been delayed for over a decade, and other issues including the state government's non-fulfilment of promises made in 2023. The strike was suspended after a long meeting with the Chief Judge from 23rd February.

Nurses, members of National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives at the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Kaduna started a strike on 12th February. The strike was because the hospital management had failed to address grievances that had lingered for over two years.

Imo health workers held a three day warning strike from 25th to 27th February. This included all members of JOHESU and NANNM in Imo State. This was over the continued failure of the Imo State Government to address the legitimate demands of health workers.

A strike by healthcare workers of JOHESU continued in Lagos after the national strike had been suspended. This strike related to welfare, salary adjustments, career progression, and other issues. It was suspended from 23rd February after the intervention of the State House of Assembly, but before a Memorandum of Understanding had been signed.

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Socialist Labour depends on its members and supporters for finances. We need more financial support so that we can be more active, expand and grow. If you are able to make a modest financial contribution that would be really helpful. We would also like all readers of this Bulletin to consider fully joining Socialist Labour by paying monthly subscriptions.

The standard rate is ₦1,000 a month, **with a lower rate of ₦500 for students, pensioners or unemployed** and ₦5,000 for higher paid comrades. We can all afford something - every little helps.

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Account Name: Aborisade Albert Femi

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